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*The  Rocky
Mountain.....
Bee Journal.*

Volume 1.

*J U L Y,
1901.
Boulder, Colo.*

Number 6

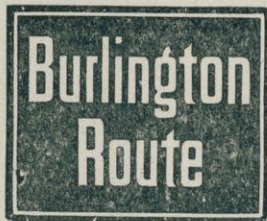
*By The Peoples' Publishing Co.
H. C. Morehouse, Editor and Mgr.*

A N D

C The Colorado & Southern railway does not have a monopoly in Colorado scenery, but the most popular one-day mountain excursions from Denver are offered by it. A few of them are: Far Famed Georgetown Loop, through Clear Creek Canon; to come through Picturesque Platte Canon, into South Park; to Ward through Beautiful Boulder and over "Switzerland Trail;" to Manitou at the foot of Pike's Peak. For full information address S

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DENVER, COLORADO.

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G. W. VALLERY, General Agent.

Some Good Things

That have appeared in the Review for the present year are as follows:

A Visit to the Coggshalls. The editor visited the Coggshalls last winter, and in the January Review he gives the gist of the methods that have enabled these men to build beautiful homes—of which pictures are given—and put thousands of dollars in the bank. W. L. Coggshall says it is the best “write-up” that has ever been given of their business.

The Frontispiece. A special feature of the Review is the beautiful frontispiece that it gives each month. This month it gives a characteristic California scene—snow capped mountain peaks in the distance, valleys and orange groves in the middle distance, and an irrigation reservoir in the foreground.

Fertilization of Queens in Confinement. The special feature of the February Review is an illustrated article by J. S. Davitte, telling how he secured the mating of 100 queens in confinement. Full particulars are given.

Working According to Locality, and Killing the Queens Each Summer. The March Review has an article on this subject, and I think it one of the best, if not the best, article that has ever appeared in the Review. The methods described are probably not adapted to all localities, but the thoroughness with which the writer, S. D. Chapman, of Mancelona, Mich. has studied out the conditions of his locality, and devised a system of management adapted to the conditions, is a most interesting and encouraging object lesson.

Wake up, Beekeepers, to the Changed Conditions. In the March issue is commenced a series of articles from the men who have made money by “keeping more bees.” You can do the same. I consider these articles the most timely and helpful of any the Review has published. They will be continued into the April, and possibly into the May, Review.

Three Editors. The frontispiece of this issue is from an 8x10 photograph, taken last February at Madison, Wis., and shows the editors of Gleanings, American Bee Journal and the Review.

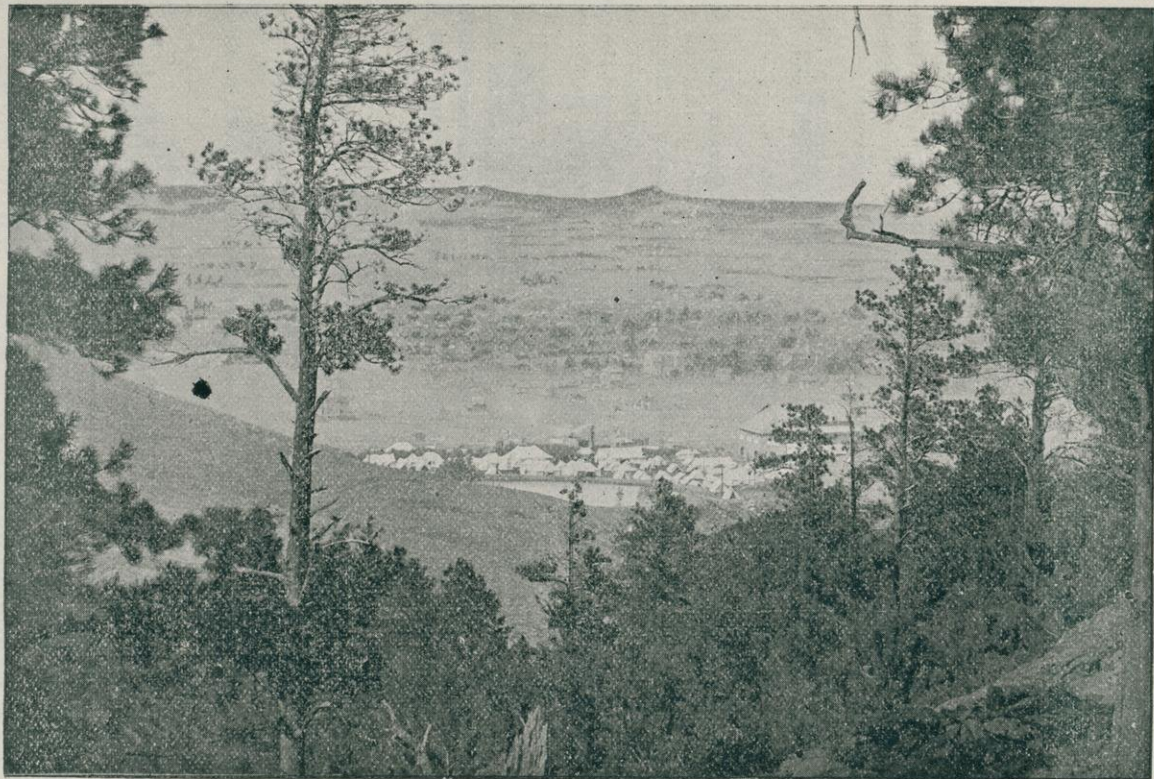
Special Offers. The Review is \$1.00 per year; but to each one sending \$1.00 for 1901 I am sending 12 back numbers, of my own choosing, free. For \$2.00 I will send the 12 back numbers, the Review for 1901, and a queen of the Superior, Long Tongue Stock.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan.

OUR GREAT CLUBBING OFFER!

The Rocky Mountain Bee-Journal and The Bee-Keepers' Review both one year to New Subscribers to both for ONE DOLLAR. Address your orders to

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, Boulder, Colo.



A GLIMPSE OF THE GREAT COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA—IN SESSION JULY 4, TO AUGUST 10.

starter. This goes a long way toward insuring straight, even work—two essentials so necessary in the preparation of comb honey for the critical eyes of the market. As to the use of separators—half separators will do, provided the hives are set perfectly level sidewise. For general use I recommend a separator between each row of sections. Toward the close of the flow great skill must be used to reduce the percentage of unfinished sections. The flow usually closes in this locality with the cutting of the second crop of alfalfa, (usually about August 1st), so the matter of having all sections finished by that time can be regulated to nearly a certainty. By not putting on empty supers too late, and by transposing the outside rows of sections to the center of the super, there need be but few unfinished sections at the close of the flow.

With the honey crop stored in the sections in the best possible shape, the labor of preparing it for sale is nearly ended. There remains but to scrape the propolis from the sections, to grade it properly (which is easy by the illustrated grading rules furnished by the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association) and pack it in the shipping cases. With the line of management as indicated in the foregoing, nearly all should grade as number one, and let me say right here that Western No. 1 is invincible. It conquers the eye of the most fastidious, the taste of the most discriminating, and is rapidly sweeping onward to its destiny of conqueror of the markets of the world.

One word as to shipping cases, and I am through. Individual preferences may differ, but all should use the same style for the sake of uniformity in loading cars. The double tier, 24-pound has come to be regarded as the western standard and all should use it.



The opportunity of your life to get first class bee literature cheap may be found on page 110 of this issue. Look it up and act accordingly.

TESTED HONEY GATHERERS.

A Strong Plea for the Breeding of Better Stock.

By Mrs. A. J. Barber.

I read with a great deal of interest J. H. Martin's paper on "Strenuous Queen Rearing" in the report of the California convention. I have had something like that in mind for a long while and when I read his paper I said, "Good! now somebody will start a discussion and we shall hear a lot about it, and if it isn't practical we shall know it." I waited and waited for some body to say something, but as no one has so far, I am going to. I am sure that if we could do something along that line, it would be the best thing that has been done yet for honey producers.

I wonder how many of the mothers of the queens sent out by the best breeders have ever had their bees put to a practical test as honey gatherers. I don't believe queen breeders produce honey enough to give their bees a chance to show what they are. Any honey producer knows that you can raise twenty queens from the same stock, and that probably one of the twenty will produce more honey than any three of the others. Last year at my home apiary I kept about a hundred colonies of bees. When the season opened I had them all as near alike in condition as possible, and my bees at that place are all leather colored Italians. The season was the driest and most unfavorable we have ever had and the bees just went crazy swarming. I had in the apiary three colonies that worked steadily and never wanted to swarm, and attended strictly to business the whole season. One produced nine finished supers of sections (24 sections to the super) and the other two, seven supers each. The other bees in the apiary produced from almost nothing at all to four supers each. Many failed to finish even one super, yet in some cases those

colonies had finer looking queens than the ones that produced so much. Now it seems to me that if we had a kind of queen rearing station somewhere, in charge of a competent person, that it would pay us to look out for such queens and send them to the place to breed queens from, thus securing stock that had been tested as to its working quality. I would gladly furnish two or three of my best queens every year for the sake of being able to get queens that were raised from a really well tested stock. I mark my hives that make an extra record every year, always expecting to raise a lot of queens "next year." Next year always finds me just a little busier getting a honey crop than I was the year before, so I am lucky if I get a dozen queens from any selected stock after all. I would rather pay a good price for queens from stock that had had a practical test as honey gatherers, than to have the kind of queens we usually get given to me. If all my queens last year had been as good as the three best, I should have been several hundred dollars ahead. Can't we do something along this line? Have the honey producers furnish stock that has had a practical test, and get somebody to take it far enough from common bees to keep them separate, and raise queens for us.

MRS. A. J. BARBER.

Mancos, Colo.



Pickled Brood.

We believe this disease first made its appearance in Utah, in the spring of 1896. In some respects it somewhat resembles foul brood, and many of our beekeepers first thought it was that dread disease. And while it sometimes spreads from one hive to another, much faster than foul brood, foul brood is only introduced by contact, like diphtheria and other similar diseases, but pickled brood seems to float in the atmosphere like typhoid fever and other diseases of that class, but the disease here has never been considered very dangerous. Any method that will give

the colony a vigorous growth or increase will soon work out the disease. Also, if the bees are strong, transferring them onto foundation, as a rule, will cure them. We have cured hundreds of colonies by two or three sprinklings of sulphur and salt. Mix equal parts of dry, powdered sulphur and salt, and sprinkle from one to two handfuls over the bees, combs of brood, etc., once a week. This remedy will freshen the bees and act as a preventive against other diseases. Beekeepers need not confound this disease with foul brood, because it does not have that offensive smell, and it never assumes that stringy or coffee-colored appearance, peculiar to foul brood. It is strictly a disease of the brood. The larva dies in the cell usually when they are nearly full grown. Then the dead larvae gradually shrinks and dries up and when about the size of a common house fly, the bees pick them out of the combs.

Another difference between this disease and foul brood is, the diseased larvae can with care be drawn out of the cells whole at any stage of the disease, which, of course, we all know, cannot be done with foul brood.

E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah.



Beekeeping in Jamaica.

The honey season has just come to a close, and the result has been anything but what was expected. The cause of this failure is owing to an excessive drought which has been prevailing for the last five months. Very heavy rains fell last September, giving great hopes of a good season. The enthusiasm of the beekeeper was raised, but after the intervening three months, between September and the period which should have marked the opening of the honey season, we had a lack of further rains, the earth became dry and vegetation had already begun to assume a parched appearance.

In January the bloom of Logwood gave

a small amount of honey, but the February bloom was blighted. The trees, though, seemed full of vitality and were determined to bloom, but heavy winds came and again cut off the blossoms which should have appeared early in March. The dogwood, birch and cherry trees, which blossomed in April, gave a very fair amount of nectar, but again another disappointment overcame us: the guanep, prickly pfellow, and other trees which should have bloomed in May, did not yield us anything. When these were over we knew the honey season was at an end.

However, we are not discouraged; we are only preparing for the next season. A little neglect, caused by discouragement, may allow us to lose that big crop which may be bountiful enough to compensate us for two poor seasons.

I must really say that THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is a nicely regulated book. Thanks very much for the copies sent me. ALAN D. C. LERVY.

Port Maria, Jamaica.

✻✻ *Does Beekeeping Pay?*

Many people have an exaggerated idea of the profits to be derived from beekeeping, while others regard it as an occupation suited only to women and children and lazy men. The fact is, neither are very near the truth. Beekeeping is not a royal road to fortune, neither can it be conducted successfully without hard study and harder work. The experience of all beekeepers is that it pays, only in proportion to the labor, capital and intelligence that is put into the business. Unless you are prepared to invest largely of this trinity, better keep out of it. The following which we clip from an exchange, is so much to the point, that we quote it as the conclusion of this article:

“There are many who have asked the question, ‘Can I make beekeeping pay?’ and the writer is only one of them.

This is sometimes hard to answer

without knowing anything about the person asking the question, his ability and other qualities, and what all it takes to make a beekeeper.

After studying the question and considering the same, one will arrive at conclusions, showing what it takes to make the keeping of bees a success. The one attempting to launch out in beekeeping as a paying business should be sure that he has good executive ability, and that he will be content with moderate financial returns. There are some bee men who get rich keeping bees, but they usually have relatively large investments in the business and have the power of producing and handling crops. These men could make money at any other business, because they are business men.

There are hundreds of beekeepers that are well-to-do; free of debt, with nice, comfortable homes of their own. They enjoy life and owe not a man. They are practical beekeepers and they know what is going on in this world; they read and study and think their own thoughts. Only come to one of their meetings and you will see a body of men, and women also, of whom you may be proud. Listen to their discussions and their talks and you'll be sure that they know something.

Yes, such men make money with their bees. Whether you can or not I don't know. If you start out, make up your mind to try your best. Of that which you produce, try to have it for a special trade; but don't try unusual things. Study what every market wants and then produce that—only produce it better than the other fellow does. The best always brings a better price. For example, if I can produce nice comb honey in sections and can have it in tall sections, have them filled and finished better, so they look nicer making altogether a more fancy article, which brings me from two to three cents a pound more than the other fellow's, it means just that much more for our pocket-book. And this just a little more added all the time is what

helps to make a business pay. It is slow but sure. We must not expect to get rich in one day.

If a person will only make up his mind to try with all his might, study and work at it hard and use all his energy, to make things pay, he ought to get there some day sure. And I think it is so with beekeeping. It can be made to pay if the person is willing to make it. He must study all of the things connected therewith. He must know all about his bees, how to produce a crop, and when he has a crop he must know how to turn it into cash.

In grading your products and putting them up carefully and in neat style, use new and tasty packages. Advertise and put on labels. Some think it foolish to spend money for printer's ink, but it is not, as your sales are increased and the buyers pay the printer's bill. By producing a good thing and then pushing it, good returns may most surely be realized and success attained in the end."—LOUIS SCHOLL, in *Southland Queen*.



National Beekeepers' Ass'n.

The next convention of the National Beekeepers' Association will be held in the lecture room of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September next, commencing on the evening of the 10th. The place of meeting is in the Buffalo library building, corner of Washington and Clinton Streets, near the business center of the city.

Railroad rates will vary in the different passenger association territory, from one cent a mile each way, to one and one-third fare for the round trip. The rate may readily be learned by any one on enquiry at their railroad station.

The Buffalo beekeepers will try to provide entertainment at reasonable rates for all attending the convention who will notify Mr. Sidney S. Sleeper, of Holland, N. Y., by Sept. 2d, of their wish for en-

tertainment. In a letter just received from Mr. Sleeper, he says: "We want all to come who can, for we wish to make the Buffalo meeting the most pleasant and instructive one that was ever held in America. We will have the co-operation of all of the sciences as well as the "School Board" and names some professional men who are interested in our specialty and will be at the meeting to help and Mr. Hershiser closes a long letter by saying "call upon me for whatever further assistance I am able to render, and Mr. Penton, an ex-president of the Erie County Beekeepers' Society, and others have offered to do all in their power to provide for the comfort of the delegates.

As stated in my previous convention notice in the *JOURNAL*, there will be no fixed program and no papers, and the time will be occupied in answering and discussing questions, except, that on Thursday evening there will be a joint session of our association and the American Pomological Society to discuss the "Mutual Relations of Beekeeping and Fruit Growing," and Prof. Beach of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and Prof. Fletcher of the Central Experimental Farm of the Dominion of Canada, will help talk for the bees at that session, and it is hoped that much good will result to fruit growers and beekeepers from this joint session.

If any beekeeper who can not be at the convention, has any questions, knotty or otherwise, he would like to have answered at the convention, will send them to me, I will see that they are presented to the convention. DR. A. B. MASON.

Sta. B., Toledo, Ohio.



Honey Prospects Improved.

Bees are doing fine at present. Wild clover is very nicely in bloom, having recovered from the ravages of the worms. Have taken out some honey of very dark and strong flavor. R. A. MORRIS.

St. George, Utah, June 20, 1901.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL

Unofficial organ of every Beekeeper west of the 95th meridian.

TERMS—50 cents per annum in advance.
Advertising rates made known on application.

Entered at the Post Office at Boulder, Colorado, as second class matter, April 3, 1901.

Peop'e's Publishing Co., Publishres.
H. C. Morehouse, Editor and Manager.

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Office of Publication with the Colorado Representative, 1021 Pearl Street.

BOULDER, COLO., JULY 15, 1911.

THESE are busy days for beekeepers in the Rocky Mountain vallies.

A WELCOME addition to our exchange list is the Australasian Bee-Keeper, which hails from New Maitland, N. S. W.

THERE are still a few beekeepers in Colorado and Utah that have not joined the JOURNAL family. 10 cents will admit you in good standing for a three months trial reading. Better send in your dime today.

A GOOD many reports have come to our notice of swarms absconding after they were supposedly safely and securely hived. In doubtless all of these cases the simple safeguard of giving a frame of unsealed brood would have saved the loss.

THIS issue of the JOURNAL goes to its readers with almost literally the odor of the bee yard on its pages. The editor has to divide time working in the apiary and getting out this issue, and the double duty compels him to hustle both early and late.

THE best non-swarmling device for this locality we have ever used is a 10-frame Langstroth hive with plenty of super room given at the right time. Such a

hive has proven practically non-swarmling and is always strong and ready to catch every flow that comes along.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMS.

We tried the Doolittle plan of making artificial swarms as given on page 555 of the current volume of Gleanings, but did not meet with complete success. Too many of the bees returned to the old stand. The method we use and prefer is to place a new hive filled with foundation starters on the old stand; shake off about seven-eighths of the bees, including the queen; put on a super, of sections filled with full sheets of foundation. If honey is coming in the bees will at once enter the super and work there clear through to the end of the flow. A queen excluder should be placed between the super and the brood chamber. The old hive containing the brood and remaining bees should be moved to a new stand and given a ripe cell or a laying queen. By this plan we get a rousing colony composed of all the field bees and a large force of nurse bees and comb-builders. If the division is made at the beginning of the flow, the old colony will hatch out bees enough in fifteen days to be apparently as strong as ever. With us this plan of increase is preferable to natural swarming, as it can be attended to at just the right time to secure the best results.

THE Beekeepers' Review and this journal both one year to new subscribers for \$1.00. If taken separately this combination would cost \$1.50. Lovers of bee literature should take advantage of this offer immediately, as it will probably soon be withdrawn.

COLORADO beekeepers are just beginning to take off the new crop of honey. In quality it is fully up to the established standard, and the quantity is not less than usual. Owing to increased home consumption the quantity available for

eastern shipments is somewhat less than last year, consequently we see no excuse for lower prices.

❁❁

"HONEY WITHOUT BEES."

Such is the bombastic title of an advertisement of the Sanitas Nut Food Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, that appeared in a recent number of the American Mother. Here is a sample of the wisdom of this bumptious ad. writet:

Marvelous have been the discoveries in electricity and the uses of steam and the utilization of the various forces of nature, but a discovery which is really more far-reaching in its results and perhaps capable of immediately benefitting a large number of persons, is a process worked out by an eminent physician by years of laboratory research whereby it is possible to make honey directly from wheat and other cereals without the aid of chemicals of any sort, and by a process essentially identical with that by which honey is manufactured by plants ready to be collected and stored by the cunning little feet of the honey bee.

Of course, such a pyrotechnic display of idiocy will only cause the beekeeper to smile, but at the same time the assumption that genuine honey can be produced by artificial processes, is capable of doing great harm by the suspicion it will create against the pure product. Won't some of our Michigan friends please hunt that fellow up and tell him that bees do not "collect and store honey with their feet?" We quote further:

Malt honey, or meltose, is genuine honey; not an imitation or a substitute, but the real thing derived from the original source—the plant, but without the assistance of bees.

Beekeepers will have no contention with these people if they will only be content to call their spurious concoction "meltose," and let it go at that. But to advertise it as "genuine honey; not an imitation or a substitute," is making for it a dishonest claim and perpetrating a base fraud upon the public that ought to render them liable to prosecution.

Be it remembered that no chemist's or physician's laboratory ever has, or ever will, produce a drop of "genuine honey." The laboratory may produce real(?) sugar by treating any vegetable substance containing starch with sulphuric acid, and it bears the same relation to the product of the beet or cane, that this imitation honey does to the pure product of the beehive. The diamond is pure carbon; the chemist can produce pure carbon in any quantity, but it does not bear the slightest resemblance, either in form or substance, to the diamond. The same is true of all chemical imitations of honey. Only the wonderful laboratory of the bee's stomach can produce "genuine honey."

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WE are making arrangements for a complete set of reports of the honey markets of the United States, which we will begin to publish in our next issue. This feature alone will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL.

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REMEMBER that the rules of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association require that the producer's name and address be stamped just above the hand holes on each case of honey. This is an excellent requirement, as it makes each individual producer responsible for the proper and honest grading of the contents of the case.

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THROUGH an unfortunate oversight the authorship of two articles in our last issue was not credited. The articles in question are "Co-operation: What it Has Done for the Beekeepers of Colorado Through Their State Association," and "Interviews the Manager: Mr. Rauchfuss Answers Some Questions Propounded by the Journal." Both of these articles were contributed by the rustling secretary of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, Mr. D. W. Working.

THANK-YOU, DOCTOR!

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL seems to have sprung out of the ground. Who knew they had a man out there by the name of Morehouse who could get up so beautiful a publication, and edit it like a veteran? Lovesy, Raufuss, Thompson, and the other sages on the Western frontier know a lot about beekeeping; and if that journal don't live it will be a wonder.—Dr. C. C. Miller, in "Stray Straws," in *Gleanings*.

We are deeply indebted to good Dr. Miller for several kindly notices in his department of *Gleanings*. With some trivial exceptions, the just six months old JOURNAL has received a cordial greeting and welcome from the entire apicultural press and the old veterans who were delving into the secrets of the beehive long before the writer of these lines was born. To say all this is heartily appreciated is but a mild expression—it emphasizes the universally fraternal feeling that prevails among beekeepers. Personally we never have met Dr. Miller, but the physiognomy of his picture reveals a broad good nature, shiny and mirthful, but earnest and sincere—and we doubt not that it is true. For many years we have been a student of his writings, and at all times have been richly benefitted thereby, as thousands of others all over this great land could truly testify.



GRADE according to rule and you will get it right.



FACING honey is a bad, dishonest practice. The "murder will out," sooner or later, and then the reputation of the beekeeper surely will suffer an irreparable injury.



Do NOT extract until the honey is practically all sealed. Heat it to about 140 degrees as it comes from the extractor and strain through a double thickness of cheese cloth. The heat will expel all air bubbles and the cloth will strain out every particle of dust and dirt, leaving the honey clear as crystal water.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Please enumerate the honey plants and honey resources of your region.

Corinth, Miss. R. T. WILLIAMS.

So far as the JOURNAL is informed, no one has ever undertaken to tabulate a complete list of the honey bearing flora of the Rocky Mountain states. We know, however, that it comprises a very large variety of plants. Some of these are peculiar to this region alone, while others are common to nearly every locality in the United States. Their distribution is influenced to a great degree by latitude, altitude and other natural conditions, hence a great diversity exists. Not having made any special study of the subject, we can answer only (and imperfectly at that) for our own locality—the foot-hills region of Northern Colorado.

The first blossoms that open in early March are the soft maple. These furnish honey and pollen, but do the bees little good, as the weather is generally too inclement to gather honey. This is followed by the balm of gilead, cottonwood, poplar and other deciduous trees that yield pollen and enough honey to start brood rearing. Contemporaneous with these dandelions come into bloom, yielding pollen and dark bitter nectar. This is succeeded by fruit bloom. Raspberry blossoms about June 1st, yielding enough nectar to sometimes start work in the surplus chamber. The main honey crop comes from white clover, alfalfa and sweet clover. White clover begins to blossom about June 1st and lasts six to eight weeks. The first bloom of alfalfa is due to appear June 15th. The second August 1st to 15th. Sweet clover begins to bloom about July 1st and continues until frost. Cleome blossoms about July 15th and continues for four or five weeks, yielding quite freely, a light amber honey.

This concludes the list of the principal honey plants of this locality. This is by no means a complete list, but it includes about all that have any influence

or bearing on the season's crop of honey.

I have been thinking for some time of changing locations. I am a dentist, a small farmer and also an apiarist. I have twenty-five colonies of bees, and am well supplied with fixtures and tools, but bees do not pay here. Do you know of a good location for a dentist, and state also whether a man could make a good living to give his entire time to the bee business. Give the price of land, improved and unimproved.

C. C. CROWDER,

Kosciusko, Miss.

We are in receipt of a good many inquiries similar to the above, and this in a general way must suffice for an answer to all of them. We take it that Mr. Crowder desires a location where he can practice dentistry and also engage in the production of honey. In this part of Colorado there appears to be a plentiful supply of dentists, but a marked scarcity of unappropriated bee locations—consequently we would not advise him to locate on the eastern slope of the Rockies, unless he bought out some already established apiary. The field here is now overstocked to such an extent that further overstocking would prove highly disastrous—and more so to the new-comer than to the old settler.

We have it from reliable sources that alfalfa raising on a large scale is beginning in the lower vallies of the Bear and White rivers, in Northwestern Colorado, and that bees have not yet been introduced there. Climatic conditions are similar to the eastern slope, except that the winters are longer and colder and more snow falls. There are some disadvantages, also, common to new countries, but these will be overcome in time. The country is rich, however, in natural resources; the scenery picturesque, and the country healthful and pleasant to live in, and it is to this locality that we would direct all seekers after new locations for engaging in the production of honey. Go there and investigate, and if it suits you, come on and help us swell the production of this greatest honey producing state of the union.

A great many men, and women, too, are producing honey by the car-load, or in lesser quantities, and making a fair living at it, in the Rocky Mountain states. Others can do the same, provided they have the ability and can find good locations unoccupied. The gradual extension of irrigation systems is opening new areas to cultivation, which means more range for the honey bee.

The price of land ranges from the government price of \$1.25 per acre up to \$500 or \$600 per acre. Land with good water rights can be bought at \$50 to \$100 per acre, dependent upon improvements and location.



AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.

Note the change of prices on nuclei in the advertisement of E. F. Atwater.

Barteldes & Co. report having sold upwards of five car-loads of supplies this season.

Large and prolific queens. E. F. Atwater, Meridian, Idaho.

If you have wax to sell or want to buy shipping cases it will pay you to note the new advertisement of Barteldes & Co.

Now is the time to buy nuclei for increase. E. F. Atwater, Meridian, Idaho.

Bartlett Bros. & Merkley, the Utah queen breeders, have engaged a page in the next two issues of the JOURNAL. Watch for their announcement; it will be interesting.

The Swarthmore system promises to work a revolution in queen rearing methods. Read his new advertisement in another column of this issue.

Carl F. Buck reports an unprecedented rush of orders for his fine queens, and consequently is somewhat behind. He mentions, also, that the supply trade has been good.

The Colorado & Southern Railway offers some very attractive side trips from

Denver to the scenic wonderlands of Colorado. Note their advertisement elsewhere.

Queens of quality, reared by the latest methods. E. F. Atwater, Meridian, Ida.



**Grading and Preparing Honey
For Market.** ***

By E. J. Lovesy, Salt Lake City, Utah.

In regard to the question as to the best method of preparing honey for market, I would say that, in the preparation of comb honey, we believe in putting fair, average, straight sections next to the glass, so as to give the case of honey a neat and attractive appearance. We aim to fill up the case with the same grade, weight and quality of honey. In no case do we believe in using light, uncapped or partly filled sections. These, if we put them in at all, we put them altogether in the same case, and sell them as such, because one or two such sections in a case spoils it and may injure the reputation of the entire shipment. I am proud to state that as a rule the reputation of Utah dealers for fair dealing in grading and shipping their honey is par excellence.

The same rules will apply more or less to the grading and marketing of extracted honey. It is a known fact that dark honey extracted from dark combs, especially if it is extracted by the solar extractor, that one gallon of such honey will spoil the color and flavor of from five to ten gallons of pure white alfalfa honey. Thus, like the unfinished sections, it would ruin the reputation of the whole.

Then the moral of this should be to keep all pure honey by itself; and if we have any of an inferior grade, sell it as such by itself to those desiring that class of honey. I note that the greater portion of our beekeepers believe in this principle to the extent that they desire to put their

name on all packages sold by them, Salt Lake City, Utah.



Idaho Report.

Severe frost has lessened our honey flow from alfalfa. Bees are doing fairly well on clover. Sweet clover will soon be in bloom. It is interesting to note that the 8-frame hives seem to be in the best condition. E. F. ATWATER.

Meridian, Idaho, June 26, 1901.



An Appreciative Subscriber.

I must say I am well pleased with the JOURNAL. I have already had more than fifty cents worth of good out of this issue alone, in the rules it gives for grading honey. GEO. TRABANT.

Ordway, Colo., June 22, 1901.



Reports, both Good and Bad.

I have received encouraging reports, but mostly from the south, south-east and south-west. We have also received a report or two very discouraging, but all in all, we believe the most discouraging conditions exist right here in Salt Lake county. Truly, it is anything but a beekeepers' paradise. There are a few lucky ones in favored spots where the bees are piling in honey, but the rule is otherwise. Our hitherto most favored locality, west of the Jordan, is now, a great portion of it, either burned up with the drought or eaten up by the grasshoppers. With the exception of some partly dried Rocky Mountain honey plants, which the hoppers will not eat, there is practically no bloom in some sections. It has been said it is never so bad but it might be worse, and while I have 60 colonies of bees in a bloomless desert, they are holding their own and bringing in a little honey. I believe they go into the hills for it, being located one-half or three-fourths of a mile from the mountains. The trouble is that Utah lake, our reservoir for irrigation water, has nearly given out. On the east side it is different. Everything is green, with lots of bloom, with tolerable plenty of irrigation water from the mountain streams. Some think we should move our bees to this side of the Jordan, but our bees get enough to live on and a little surplus, and are not affected by the smelter smoke. On the east side except in a few sheltered spots, the deadly smelter smoke soon kills them off and you never know when or

where you are safe. Out of seven locations that I have tried I have had to abandon six. In every instance the bees died out or became too weak to winter successfully. Smoke consumers are now being agitated. Who can tell us if they will give us permanent relief.

E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 13, 1901.



Unintah Co., Utah.

Bees are in good condition. The honey flow is good—never better, but from June 5th to 15th was hard on bees on account of cold and windy weather. No swarms to amount to anything. I have taken off nearly 3,000 pounds of honey.

G. W. VAUGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, July 7, 1901.

[We are in receipt of a sample of alfalfa honey from friend Vaugundy. The color is water white and the flavor is mild and very fine.—ED.]



TAKE NOTICE!

Of Interest to the Tax-Payers and Bekeepers of Boulder Co.

Any person having any bees whatever under their control, whether they own them or not, should see to it during this week, and under no circumstances later than next week, that all bees affected with the disease known as foul brood are taken off their old combs and placed in clean movable frame hives. If this work is done every colony of any value can be saved, but if it is put off until the honey flow is over, they will not be worth an attempt to save them, but will have to be destroyed this coming fall.

Where bees are removed from combs having in them this disease, the combs should be burned or the wax boiled out within an hour from the time the bees are removed, or there will be great danger of spreading the disease and thus causing more damage than all the diseased colonies in the state are worth.

Winter is the time that the seed of foul brood disease is spread, so I write this as a timely warning to all owners of bees, so as to enable them to save all that are

worth saving, for I shall, as bee-inspector of this county, see that the law is strictly enforced this season, and all bees must be destroyed that are affected with the disease, before the weather begins to indicate the approach of winter.

Tax-payers in general, the bee inspector is paid by you, so please call attention of all owners of bees to this article and urge them to comply with its demands, thus lightening the work of inspecting as much as possible.

Boulder, Colo.

W. P. COLLINS,

County Bee Inspector.



Forty tested queens from colonies recently purchased, while they last, only 60 cents each. E. F. Atwater, Meridian, Idaho.

HONEY MARKETS.

The new honey is arriving and some nice lots of white clover comb have sold at 16 cents per pound. The urgent demand has been supplied (which is very light at this season of the year) and we find shipments beginning to accumulate, so that 15c would be accepted if offered; amber grades are nominal at 12c to 13c; extracted white is selling slowly at 5½ to 6c; amber 5c to 5½c, according to body, flavor and style of package. Beeswax, 30c for choice yellow.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.,

199 So. Water St.

Attention, Western Beekeepers!

Bees AND Queens.

WHY SEND AWAY BACK East for Bees and Queens? My stock is good, all Italians. NO DISEASE. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. I have hundreds of colonies and make prompt shipment.

2 fr. Nucleus and Queen	.....	\$2 00
3" " " "	.....	2 25
Full Colony, 8 fr. and queen in light ship.	case	5.00
Three	.....	14.00
Untested Queen	..... 75	Six for..... 4.00
Tested " " " "	..... 1.00	" " " "..... 5.00

E. F. ATWATER,
MERIDIAN, IDAHO.

BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Finest in the World.

The G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wisconsin.

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 Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association, Grand Junction, Colo.
 Robert Halley, Montrose, Colo.
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FARM POULTRY.

✿ ✿ EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! ✿ ✿

FROM CHOICE STOCK--Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, headed by a Tom weighing 48 pounds, scoring 97½. ✿ Imperial Pekin Ducks, very high grade. ✿ Golden Wyandottes as good as the best. ✿

Turkey Eggs	- - -	\$3 per 12, \$20 per 100
Duck Eggs	- - -	\$5 " " \$6 " "
Wyandotte Eggs	- - -	\$1.50 per 13, \$10 "

We have no circulars, but all questions will be answered promptly. Address

FARM POULTRY CO.

Box 705 St. Joseph, Mo.

Reference, Editor Modern Farmer.

HAS ARRIVED.

The time of year has now arrived when beekeepers are looking out for their Queens and Supplies, and your name on a postal card will bring you prices of Queens, Bees, Nuclei, Bee Supplies and a Catalogue giving full particulars, with a full treatise on how to rear queens, and beekeeping for profit, and a sample copy of

The Southland Queen,

the only bee paper published in the South. All free.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beville, Tex. s.

SWARTHMORE NURSERY CAGE.....	75c
1-2 DOZ. FERTILIZING FRAMES.....	1.25

All postpaid by mail.

You can rear your own queens with no previous experience. Simply save the cells from a colony that has swarmed and attach the boxes to the outside of that hive. Every queen will fly out and mate, all in one colony from a single stand. No forming of nuclei—no difficult introductions of virgin queens. If you rear on a large scale you need a Cell Compressor, or we will compress cells for you and send them by mail. They can be used over and over again for years.

The Swarthmore Apiaries,

Swarthmore, Pa.

Fine Golden all-over Queens \$1 by ret. post.

LONG TONGUE QUEENS!

I have both the Long Tongue Red Clover workers and the 5-Banded strain. A trial will convince you that I have superior stock.

UNTESTED--May and June,

Long Tongue Strain.....	\$1.00 each.
Golden.....	.75 "

TESTED,

Long Tongue Strain.....	2.00 "
Golden.....	1.50 "

J. W. MINER,

Ronda, N. C.



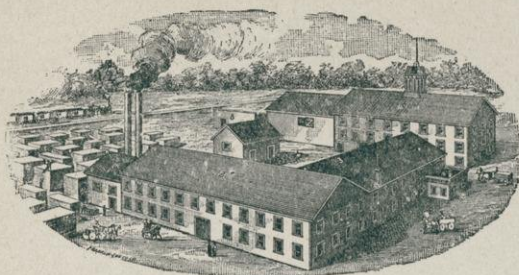
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Daughters and Granddaughters
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Granddaughters of Roots famous
 \$200 Long Tongue Red Clover
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Golden Beauties or 5 Banded
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Inbreeding Strictly Guarded
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Send For Price List.

CASH FOR YOUR HONEY AT
 your Depot in whole sale quantities
 Correspond with us before selling.
 We have a man in the West during
 the season.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,

Fairfield, Illinois.

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Superior Golden Italian
QUEENS.....

Our queens now take the cake. They have all the good qualities of the best. Queens are very large and prolific, and produce bees with tongue reach of 19-100 inch reach. Are gentle, hardy, ambitious and very beautiful. You can't buy better at any price. A trial will convince you. Queens go by return mail.

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Ordinary	\$0.75	\$4.25	\$8.
Select	1.00	5.00	9.50
Tested	1.50	8.00	15.00
Select tested	2.00	10.50	
Breeders--the very best--	\$3.00 to \$5.00		

CARL F. BUCK,

AUGUSTA, - KANSAS.

ITALIAN
 QUEENS.

WE will sell high grade Italian queens during 1901 at the following prices:

Untested, \$1.00	Select Tested, \$2.00
Tested.... 1.50	Breeders..... 5.00

Our record for 1900 was 53,000 pounds of extracted honey from 160 colonies and their increase. Send for Circular.

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BEE SWAX

Will pay the very highest Market
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We have just unloaded a big car-load of
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In all sizes at CUT PRICES. We can
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QUEENS.

Pure bred Italian Queens from Imported mothers and Select Breeders. Golden from the best strains in existence. Also, Holy Lands. I have four apiaries, and all queens are reared in their purity. I offer at the following low prices, with the usual guarantees: Single queen, Un-ested, 75c; 6 for \$4.00. Tested Breeder, the best to be had, 2.50 each. For further particulars, address

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